

February 15, 1967

Approved For Release 2005/01/05 : CIA-RDP75-00149R000700150009-3  
CONGRESSIONAL RECORD — HOUSE

H 1305

the lives and affairs of the people and their local governments.

For this he was reviled and scorned and threatened. He was a target for defeat in election after election. But it is a credit to a sort of sixth sense of the people of his district that they realized, consciously or subconsciously, that they were being represented by a greatness of spirit in the Congress. So they kept him there until 1960 when the infirmities of the passage of time commanded that he retire.

So he came home to his pleasant abode on the banks of the Trent, near New Bern. On Sunday morning, he slipped away into an eternity which is bound to be enlivened by his good humor and his stout spirit.

His departure emphasizes an even more startling contrast between Hap Barden's sound principles and the frustrations of the men who now control the Congress where for so long he so wisely exercised his considerable powers. Adam Clayton Powell, who succeeded Mr. Barden in the chairmanship of the Education and Labor Committee, has finally fallen victim to his own arrogance and improprieties. The greed and corruption, about which Hap Barden so often warned, have left both the Congress and the country in sad disarray. The nation needs to face up to the truth that guided Hap Barden's career.

But he is gone. Maybe his taking leave of us will serve as a reminder to the rest of us that honest men need never fear the truth. It is not always easy, of course, to turn one's back on expedience and compromise. But there is no other way to fashion a life of honor. The legacy that Hap Barden has left to us is the hope that there may be some to follow him who will seek, as he did, to rekindle the principles of truth and the courage of convictions from which America was fashioned in the first place. Without them, the very survival of the nation is in peril.

#### PROPOSAL FOR TAX CREDIT FOR EXPENSES INCURRED IN PROVIDING HIGHER EDUCATION

(Mr. MACHEN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. MACHEN. Mr. Speaker, I have introduced today a bill to provide a tax credit to individuals for certain expenses incurred in providing higher education.

This legislation is aimed at the relief of the middle-income family. That is, the households made up of the average, hard-working men and women whose sole income is in fully taxable salary. These families make up 62 percent of our population and for the vast majority of them no means of financial assistance for education is readily available.

Furthermore, today there are thousands of students who are working part-time or sometimes full-time jobs to put themselves through school. Yet there is no tax relief for their highest expenses. Since this tax credit would be granted to any taxpayer who carries the expenses of higher education, the student or his spouse would also be entitled to its benefit.

We have attempted in previous years to pass this legislation, but it has met with significant opposition from certain areas. We have argued that this credit is analogous to the deduction that is permitted for medical expenses. The rebuttal has been that medical expenses are sudden and unexpected while the

cost of a college education can be programmed over a period of years. This may be true, but the expense of higher education is also very probably the second highest expenditure for a family, following only the purchase of their home. Nevertheless, a substantial portion of the cost of this home is deductible and the deduction is applicable throughout the life of the mortgage. Surely we can use the same logic to persuade our critics of this bill.

There is no question that scholarships, workshops, and loan programs must still be available for needy students. This bill is not intended as a substitute for these resources. It makes available a resource to a sector that previously had none.

Businessmen and farmers who choose to invest in their future production are able to do so with the benefit of a tax break. What better investment is there than the increased education of our citizens? This returns a profit not only to the individual but the entire Nation. The educational assistance provisions of the GI bills have proved that such investment provides abundant returns.

This is practical and needed legislation. I hope that we will see no more delays in its enactment.

#### PROPOSED AMENDMENT TO TITLE XVIII OF SOCIAL SECURITY ACT TO PERMIT PAYMENT TO INDIVIDUAL BENEFICIARIES OF CHARGES BY PHYSICIANS AND OTHERS UNDER SUPPLEMENTARY MEDICAL INSURANCE PROGRAM

(Mr. VANIK asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute.)

Mr. VANIK. Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing legislation to amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to permit payment to the individual beneficiary of the charges made by physicians and other persons providing services covered by the supplementary medical insurance program prior to payment by the beneficiary for the services involved. This legislation is vitally important to medicare beneficiaries who do not have the funds required to advance payments for medical services to those doctors who decline medicare assignments.

At present where payment under title XVIII, part B, is on a charge basis, payment will be made "on the basis of a receipt of bill, or the basis of an assignment."

The medicare patient does not understand the problem which occurs when his doctor refuses to accept a medicare assignment. He does not understand that, under these circumstances, he must pay the entire bill and then file a medicare claim for reimbursement for that portion of the expense covered by medicare. Often the patient does not have the financial means to pay the entire bill. In these circumstances, the patient should not be made the victim in the ideological dispute between the doctor and the Government. If the patient can file for his entitlement with an unpaid bill, he can pay the entire amount when he receives the medicare portion. The

dignity of the doctor-patient relationship will be preserved for the benefit of both.

This proposed change in the law will permit medicare patients to receive medical services from the doctor of their choice without prepayment of that portion of the bill represented by the medicare entitlement.

#### SECRET SUBSIDIZING OF NATIONAL STUDENT ASSOCIATION BY CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

(Mr. RYAN asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute, to revise and extend his remarks, and to include extraneous matter.)

Mr. RYAN. Mr. Speaker, the news that the Central Intelligence Agency has been secretly subsidizing the National Student Association once more proves the great need for thorough congressional oversight of this Agency. The CIA has done a disservice to a generation of American students.

At this very moment students of the National Student Association are frantically writing letters to student leaders all over the world trying to explain the CIA subsidy. What can they say to their colleagues in Asia, Africa, and Latin America? Most of these students did not know of the CIA participation in their affairs and no doubt would not have been involved in the National Student Association if they had. But will the plea of innocence be enough?

One can only imagine the disillusionment that students abroad will suffer from this exposure. What about our own students? At a time when more and more young people are becoming alienated from American politics, the idea of the CIA covertly paying bills for the country's largest student organization can only accelerate this unhappy process. And what about us—the Representatives of the American people? We, too, have been uninformed. We, too, must plead innocence, for the CIA is an Agency of Government over which we as a body do not have control. We are not presented with the CIA budget; we cannot inquire into its policies. In fact, the CIA at times operates as a secret government.

Today we know about its incursion into the National Student Association; tomorrow we may find that the hidden hand of the CIA has reached into other private organizations. We already know that the CIA channeled funds to NSA through an organization called the Independence Foundation of Boston. What other organizations have received or are receiving CIA funds? James Reston in today's New York Times states that the NSA disclosure "places in jeopardy CIA programs to anti-Communist publications, radio and television stations, and labor unions." Under what authority is the CIA providing funds to domestic organizations such as these? The National Security Act of 1947 certainly does not give the CIA a clear mandate for domestic activities.

Mr. Speaker, the time has come for Congress effectively to oversee the CIA. Congress has the clear responsibility to oversee the CIA as it does other agencies.

In order to perform that function most effectively, a Joint Committee on Foreign Information and Intelligence must be established as soon as possible.

Today I have again introduced a bill to establish such a committee. Since 1961 I have urged this action. At that time the public was aroused by the CIA's involvement in the Bay of Pigs fiasco.

The Committee on Rules held hearings on this issue on May 25, 1961, and again on April 8 and 9, 1964. Each time I testified in support of bills I had introduced, as did other Members of the House. Unfortunately, on neither occasion was a rule reported. Now I hope that the latest revelation of the CIA's secret activity will convince the House that a watchdog committee is essential.

The committee would be composed of seven Members of the Senate and seven Members of the House. The committee would study—

First, the activities of each information and intelligence agency of the United States;

Second, the problems relating to the foreign information and intelligence programs; and

Third, the problems relating to the gathering of information and intelligence affecting the national security and its coordination and utilization by the various departments, agencies, and instrumentalities of the United States.

The secret arrangement between the CIA and the National Student Association should make us all aware of the need for quick passage of this bill. Yesterday eight Congressmen wrote a letter to the President concerning this matter and raised several questions. The answers to these questions, under our democratic system, should have been known to the Congress through the traditional legislative process. I will include the letter at the end of my remarks. The answers to these and other questions concerning the CIA are not known. It is time to set up the Joint Committee on Foreign Information and Intelligence and end this ignorance.

Mr. Speaker, our letter to the President follows:

FEBRUARY 14, 1967.

DEAR MR. PRESIDENT: We were appalled to learn today that the Central Intelligence Agency has been subsidizing the National Student Association for more than a decade.

That policy has undercut the independence and freedom of those in a democracy who deserve particularly to be independent and free. It represents an unconscionable extension of power by an agency of government over institutions outside its jurisdiction. It involves the complicity of so-called independent foundations. It raises again basic questions concerning the adequacy of oversight of the CIA.

This disclosure leads us and many others here and abroad to believe that the CIA can be as much a threat to American as to foreign democratic institutions.

We believe that the program requires immediate investigation at the highest level. To what extent did this policy constitute an internal security function for the CIA in contradiction of the National Security Act of 1947? What conditions were laid down for the subsidy? Have officials of the NSA been granted special treatment, including draft deferments, not available to all other student organizations? Are there any other student organizations with similar relations

with the CIA? Has the NSA-CIA relationship been effectively severed?

The question also arises whether the CIA is implicated in other supposedly independent domestic organizations. And what effective limits are placed on CIA subsidy of any domestic institution?

The Central Intelligence Agency, then, has compromised and corrupted the largest student organization in the largest democracy in the world. It has willfully involved inexperienced young men and women in that action, and thus has surely alienated further the best elements of American youth.

In allowing this to happen, the American government owes an apology to the American people, and, more important, to an American generation.

Respectfully yours,

GEORGE E. BROWN, Jr. (Calif.).

PHILLIP BURTON (Calif.).

JOHN CONYERS, Jr. (Mich.).

JOHN G. DOW (N.Y.).

DON EDWARDS (Calif.).

ROBERT W. KASTENMEIER (Wis.).

BENJAMIN S. ROSENTHAL (N.Y.).

WILLIAM F. RYAN (N.Y.).

#### STATEMENT ON THE PRESIDENT'S CIVIL RIGHTS PROGRAM FOR 1967

(Mr. JOELSON asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record.)

Mr. JOELSON. Mr. Speaker, I want to state my support again for the President's proposals to end discrimination on account of race, color, religion, or national origin in housing. The President believed that such legislation was called for last year, and he proposed it. A majority of this House agreed, and passed a bill including a title on fair housing. The 1966 bill died in the Senate, but the President considers the issue too important, and too pressing, to accept defeat. I ask this House to lend its support, too, in a second major effort to bring justice to all Americans.

I am sure that every man here has heard it said that "we are going too fast in civil rights"—that Negroes "have been given enough for awhile"—that "the country deserves a rest from agitation." But words such as "too fast," "enough," or "a rest" imply that we are far enough ahead in the race to run easier for awhile, or even to stop. The truth is to the contrary.

More Negro children are in segregated schools today than at any other time in our history and, unless we take new steps to counteract the trend, more will be in segregated schools next year than are today. The reason is that housing segregation patterns in large cities are becoming so hardened and widespread that neighborhood schools, whether legally segregated or not, are in fact becoming as uniformly of one color as their neighborhoods.

Thus, our failure to move ahead to fight inequality in housing is aggravating the inequality in our schools. And segregation in housing also contributes importantly to inequality of employment. Negro workers frequently cannot find decent homes, or any homes at all, near to places of employment where they might work.

Until all Americans have an equal opportunity to acquire a decent home, and to raise their children there, our Nation

will continue to fall short of the democratic ideals upon which it was founded.

I urge us all to join the President in attacking the last major bulwark of bigotry—housing. Let us give his civil rights proposals our earliest consideration and approval.

#### APPALACHIAN REGIONAL DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 1965 AMENDMENTS

(Mr. PERKINS asked and was given permission to extend his remarks at this point in the Record.)

Mr. PERKINS. Mr. Speaker, one of the most worthwhile undertakings to which Congress committed itself is the program to bring economic self-sufficiency to the Appalachian region. What has been done toward that end thus far has been a good beginning.

But, Mr. Speaker, I am fearful we have been trying to solve a large problem with small means. Unless we act on a scale large enough to meet a huge task, we will be wasting what money we already have spent on this area.

We need to build roads—four-lane and six-lane roads—to open this area not only to the tourist trade but to make it accessible for industry. We need sewer systems and water systems so that the communities of Appalachia can build college dormitories, resort hotels, and factories.

We need to provide hospitals and health centers.

To that end, Mr. Speaker, I am today introducing a bill which would provide sums much larger than those contained in the measure introduced by the gentleman from Maryland [Mr. FALLON], chairman of the Public Works Committee. I am going on the assumption that Mr. FALLON's measure represents the thinking of the administration on Appalachia.

The Fallon bill and my bill agree on the number of miles of road that should be built in Appalachia—2,700 miles—which is 350 more than was authorized in the 1965 act. Both bills call for 1,000 miles of access roads.

But whereas the Fallon bill would have the Appalachian Commission spend \$1,015 million on highways over a 4-year period, my measure calls for \$942 million more than that in the same period, a total of \$1,957 million. The additional money in my bill would go principally to four-laning or six-laning up to 2,000 miles of highways.

My thought is that, unless we go beyond two-lane roads, we will be building, not for the present, not for the future, but for the past.

For projects other than highways, my measure calls for expenditures over a 2-year period that would be \$762,350,000 larger than provided in the administration bill. Mr. FALLON asks for \$263,150,000 in 2 years. I ask for \$1,025,500,000.

As an example of how my bill differs from Mr. FALLON's, I cite the provision for sewage systems and water systems. The 1965 law called for \$6 million in 2 years. Mr. FALLON's bill asks the same amount for the next 2 years. My bill would have the Appalachian Commission